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TWO CENTS.

## MR. ROOT ADMITS COPY OF TREATY SUBMITTED TO MR. LODGE WAS HIS our State Constitution of

Former Secretary Got It From Henry P. Davison of Red Cross.

## **GIVES OPINION OF** WILSON ATTITUDE

Mr. Davison Testifies That T. W. Lamont Was Source of

Document. Former Senator Elihu Root of New York, appearing unexpectedly before the Senate foreign relations committee today, testified that it was he

who showed a copy of the peace treaty to Senator Lodge. Mr. Root testified that he got it from Henry P. Davison of the Morgan banking house.

Sought It as Red Cross Man. Mr. Davison testified that he got it

from Thomas W. Lamont, another partner in the Morgan house, one of the financial advisers to the American peace mission in Paris, but asked for it, not in his capacity as a banker, but as president of the International Red Cross League, which is backed by the covenant of the league of na-J. P. Morgan testified that he had

never seen a copy of the treaty and so did Frank A. Vanderlip, retiring president of the National City Bank.

Mr. Davison testified he has shown it to no one but Mr. Root.

#### "President Within Rights."

During an hour's testimony in the chair Mr. Root said he President Wilson was within his constitutional rights in not send-Published by the derinal government.

He gave it as his opinion that the President was within his rights in not consulting the Senate more freely on the negotiations, but thought it would have facilitated a solution had that Mr. Root saw nothing improper in

Mr. Davison having a copy of the committee ended the hearing for the day and went into executive session. Chairman Lodge, at the opening of

the hearing, read a telegram from Jacob Schiff, saying he know "abso-Jacob Schiff, saying he know absolutely nothing directly or indirectly regarding the treaty, and then called Mr. Root to the witness chair, explaining that he appeared voluntarily and had requested to be heard.

#### Mr. Root Explains.

"Publication of the desire of the committee to learn how copies of the treaty reached this country," said Mr. Root in beginning his statement, "led me to feel it was proper, if not a duty, for the come here and give the committee certain knowledge on

the committee certain knowledge on that subject which I have.
"I have a copy of that so-called treaty; have had it for several weeks. It was sent me by H. P. Davison, chairman of the International Red Cross League. I stand upon my right to have it. I assert the entire propriety of his giving it to me. He had it because of his legitimate interests in the Red Cross, involved in the

Root said he understood Mr. Mr. Root said ne understood Mr.
Davison had the copy in Paris in connection with Red Cross affairs, and
brought it away with him, "there
being at that time no injunction
against bringing copies to the United "It was not a secret document," con-

tinued Mr. Root. "Parts of it, notably the covenant of the league of nations, had been published."

#### "Became Public Property." Mr. Root remarked that the Ger man government had made the treaty

public in detail, adding: "It thereupon became public propnegotiations. Either party has the tory to China after ninety-nine years right to make it public. No longer as a scrap of paper. can any diplomatic secrecy attach. The German government having the full right to make public this paper, made it public, and it is public." "I should be inclined to resent any suggestion from anybody," Mr. Root added sharply. "that I am not en titled to it and to use it as I see fit, which I propose to do."

#### Mr. Davison's Possession.

Referring to the Red Cross work of Mr. Davison and his own interest in the Red Cross, Mr. Root said:
"Mr. Davison's possession was no
matter of idle curiosity, but of official duty on the part of the man who is abandoning his great business and giving his great powers to or-Red Cross activities, and he has conferred inestimable benefit upon the country with credit to himself."

That was the purpose of the accord of September, 1918. Thus China is to acquire by the treaty of 1915 is to "Then I gather," Senator Knox in-rjected, "that you do not consider yourself in possession of stolen goods charged on the Senate floor?" "I repel any suggestion." Mr. Root replied with some show of feeling. "I sovereignty of China being in feel a sense of strong resentment to upon or in any way impaired. repel such a suggestion from any source. Nothing could be more base-less than such a suggestion. "I don't understand that I'm here to repel any such charge and Iresent deeply having to repel it," added Mr.

#### Mr. Davison's Services.

"I say Mr. Davison, with an un-selfish devotion beyond all praise, had for two years been putting at the service of the country an ability and a labor we cannot be too grateful for. years of that service, it became his duty to become familiar with relation assume to the world, a position super-seding in all likelihood the Geneva

nvention. "I was deeply obliged to him because I was deeply interested in some topic which it was more convenient to study from a printed copy. He added there was nothing material in the copy he had not seen in

Sharp Exchanges Aroused. Senator Hitchcock of Nebraska, ranking democrat of the committee, recalled that the inquiry was ordered to look

(Continued on Second Page.)

# PLEADS FOR JAPAN

Ambassador, Who Leaves Washington Tomorrow, Defends Aims in Far East.

BY OLIVER OWEN KUHN.

Making plea for justice for Japan in the hearts and minds of American people, defending Japan's purposes in forty years under the operation of the China and the far east, at the same time pointing out the insidious propaganda methods being employed in the United States to strengthen international prejudices, the Japanese ambassador to the United States, the Viscount Kikujiro Ishii, who will which shall, through its wisdom and which shall, through its wisdom and capital, leave Washington tomorrow for Tokio, discussed at some length the world problems as they pertain to

Ambassador Ishii returns to Japan Ambassador Ishii returns to Japan to make report to his government on conditions affecting Japan and the Japanese in the United States and the sentiment of the American people toward Japan. The nature of his report he would not discuss, declaring it being confidential it could not be talked of, but he does express keenest delight with his stay in the United States and his relationships in Washington. He expresses hope that he soon will return here, stating that he soon will return here, stating that he knows no reason why his wishes will not be gratified. This, in a way, answers reports which have been circulated in Washington that there is possibility of change in the personnel of the Japanese embassy in the capital.

#### Disclaims Selfish Motives.

Ambassador Ishii made it plain during the course of his discussion of ing the treaty to the Senate, but far eastern affairs that Japan is not thought it perfectly legitimate for the Senate to ask for it after it had been published by the German government.

China as has been published by the conjugate the conjugate to the conjugate that the conjugate the conjugate that the conjugate the conjugate the conjugate that the conjugate the conjugate that the conjugate the conjugate that the conjugat China, as has been repeatedly charged in Paris and in Washington, where strong efforts have been made prejudicial to the good relationship existing between governments and peoples. He made it plain that instead of Japan predatory power that might wish to exploit her. In evidence of this he cited the fact that Japanese schools, colleges and the University of Tokio are all open to Chinese students on equal footing with Japanese youths, and Japanese professors are assigned in exchange to educational institutions

#### Discusses Shantung Settlement.

In discussing the Shantung settlement in the peace conference in Paris, it being charged here and there that Japan has been given choking grip Japan has been given choking grip upon this territory, the ambassador again recited the firm pledges Japan has made looking toward the restoration of this once German-controlled province. He said:

"In the matter of the Shantung settlement it has been freely said that it he whole province, with its forty-million population, had been given away to Japan. This is the most mischievous way of putting the matter before the public. First of all, it is not the province of Shantung, but an infinitely small part of it that was in question. It is an area less than 200 suggestion.

was in question. It is an area less than 200 square miles that Germany extorted from China in 1898 and which fell into Japan's hands as

fruit of war.

This leased territory Japan had declared her intention of restoring to China from the very beginning. That intention on her part has been trans-lated finto a diplomatic document, which is now the famous treaty of 1915. According to this treaty China is to have her leased territory of Kiaochau restored about eighty years earlier than under her treaty of 1898, supposing Germany would live up to her engagement and not There are two parties to the treat her pledge to return the terri-

### Issue of Territorial Sovereignty.

"The question of territorial sov-"The question of territorial sovereignty, therefore, had long ago been settled so far as concerned Japan and China. The only question that remained was Japan's right of succession to the economic interests which Germany has acquired in Shantung. Here again Japan's good will toward China went so far as to offer to with-draw her civil and military administration from the railway zone by withdrawing troops and police forces and making the Shantung-Tsinan railway a joint enterprise of Japan and China, instead of an absolutely foreign administration, as it was under German occupation

acquire by the treaty of 1915 the re-covery of her entire territorial sov-ereignty in Shantung and, by the sec-ond, of 1918, she is further than the proper capital contribution, repeal of the half-and-half law would appropriately be accomplished in the ond, of 1918, she is further to acquire participation in the administration of obtained by bribery, as has been the former German railway from Kio-"There is no question of territorial sovereignty of China being infringed

#### Sancity of Treaties.

"The sanctity of international treaties has been confirmed and finally established as the result of the world war. In this matter of faithful and scrupulous observance of all interscrupulous observance of all international engagements I trust not only to unbiased Americans, but enlightened sentiment of the whole world, to sustain Japan in her claim to stand next to none. Her motives will be assailed, her purposes misrepresented, but Japan will enter no agreement which she does not intend to keepwill assume no responsibility to which she does not propose to devote integrity of purpose and all that is in her of honorable entervo. for the security of Asia and the peace of the world.

Talks of Propaganda Efforts. "These are the days of propaganda, and it seems to me that the propa-ganda efforts of various countries are intense in America. It may be because the inclination of American opinion one way or another is admittedly of vaster importance than that of any other nation in the final settlement of any big international question; or it may be there is an

(Continued on Seventh Page.)

## TASK OF FRAMING **NEW ORGANIC ACT**

This Century to Be as Wise and Fair as That of 1878.

NO REPEAL BY RIDER

THEODORE W. NOYES.,

Perhaps the sixty-sixth Congress will undertake and accomplish the noble and inspiring task of framing a new organic act for the District which shall be as wise and equitable and wholesomely developing in its application to the capital and its SQUARE DEAL FOR CHINA people and the conditions of 1919 as the original organic act was to the

> The wonderful material development of the Capital city in the last organic act is one of the marvels of our history. The visible evidences of this development gratify and inspire the patriotic American.
>
> The labor of framing a new system

has been for forty years.

fairness, build up and bless the capi-tal of the next half century, as the organic act has functioned during the last forty years is no small or mean task, but a grand constructive labor which demands the best thought of our statesmen.

This labor will undoubtedly be per-formed, when seriously undertaken by Congress, in accordance with the leg-islative methods which the wisdom of experience commands in enacting important constructive legislation. Either the District committees will frame the proposed new law for the consideration of Congress or a special joint committee will be created to do this work.

Repeal by rider upon an appropria-tion bill solely of the nation's definite obligation and pledge of the organic act is so completely out of harmony with equity, and with wise and just custom, that it is almost inconceiv-

#### Destroys Without Rebuilding.

This repeal by indirection through legislative rider is solely destructive legislation, and in no respect constructive. It tears down the old financial and governmental system by destroying one of its vital supports, but builds up no new structure in its place. It fatally wounds a law which, if no

law furnishes, and provides no other safeguard in its place.

It alters abruptly and recklessly a fundamental relation of nation and capital which has existed for forty years and about which a great body of laws and judicial decisions have clustered and adjusted themselves. Senator Gallinger some time ago in debate called attention to many of these laws, built upon and buttressing the half-and-half provision, which should be taken into the calculation when the legislative system of which they are integral parts is to be overturned. Hasty repeal by indirection and by rider ignores these statutes and leaves the law in this connection contradictory and confused.

Obnoxious Method of Repeal.

### Obnoxious Method of Repeal.

This method of repeal is the kind repeatedly advocated by those who have believed that the half-and-half law is unfair and injurious to the nation, pampering under-taxed or untaxed mendicants of the District at the expense of the people of the United States. It has been steadfastly contacted by those who have believed resisted by those who have believed that the law is fair to the nation; that under it the local taxpayers have been and are now doing all that equity demands; and that if either party falls short in meeting its capi-tal obligation it is the nation and not the people of Washington. The evidence before the joint congressional fiscal committee demonstrated that the half-and-half law is fair to the nation and injures no one; and the committee so reported in its find-

The Senate, by an overwhelming vote, has repeatedly rejected this unjust and obnoxious method of altering the District's fundamental law, even when the fairness of this law was at issue and in doubt. Can the Senate be expected to do otherwise than to continue to reject this method than to continue to reject this method of repeal now that the law itself has been demonstrated and is conceded to tion along the lines urged by the

ing, but that it must not contribute as much as one-half of capital expenses. How can any one who favors doing away with the half-and-half law in order that the nation may not be restricted even to a one-half contribution for capital development vota for this restricted even to a one-half contribution for capital development vota for this restricted even to a one-half contribution for capital development vota for this restricted even to a one-half contribution for capital development vota for this restricted even to a one-half contribution for capital development vota for this restricted even to a one-half contribution for capital development vota for this restricted even to a one-half contribution for capital development vota for this restricted even to a one-half contribution for capital upbuilding the proposed and fair which leaves any of the expenses of the nation. The restricted even to a one-half contribution for capital expenses as to what constitutes "reasonable taxation," the opinion of some influential members of the House being that no local tax is reasonable and fair which leaves any of the expenses of the nation. tribution for capital development vote for this particular method of repeal which voices the old undeserved prejudices and hostility of the uninformed toward the alleged mendicants of the

congressional joint committee had re-ported that the half-and-half law was grossly unfair to the nation and that the District resident was underappropriately be accomplished in the manner proposed. But the use of the method of repeal is unnatural and unjust, now that the organic act has been demonstrated to be fair to the nation and the District resident unmistakably to be adequately taxed.

Not Approved by Joint Committee. The findings of the joint congressional fiscal committee in effect pro-hibit this method of repeal, though hibit this method of repeat, cited as approving it.

The gist of the report of the fiscal committee is: The District is not underassessed or undertaxed, but is meeting fairly and fully its capital obligation. The half-and-half law is obligation. It has been, but the nation. It has been, but the nation. It has been, but the nation of the nation of the nation of the nation of the nation. It has been the nation of the nat be so altered by appropriate legisla-tion that under the new system Dis-trict taxation shall no longer be on the half-and-half basis, but shall be by law "fixed and certain," involving no greater exaction from the people of the District of Columbia than "a tax amount to that paid by residents of other cities similar in population and location to the city of Washington," and in addition Congress, under the new system, shall pursue "a delinite policy of regular and liberal appro-priations" for the upbuilding of the

Joint Committee and Organic Act. The committee does not find that the irregularity.

capital.



## W. H. BIEBER FATALLY SHOT BY HIS WIFE

The police ledged a o'clock. charge of murder against Mrs.

William H. Bieber, thirty-seven, is William H. Bieber, thirty-seven, is dying at the Casualty Hospital today from a bullet wound in his abdomen and lower part of the heart, which was received during trouble with his wife, Mrs. Grace Bieber, at the home, 469 G street southwest, this forenoon. He will not recover, physicians state. According to the police, Mrs. Bieber drew a .22-caliber revolver and fired at her husband after he had thrown a glass tumbler at her, her arm being cut when the tumbler broke as it crashed against her body.

Two children of the family were witnesses to the quarrel.

Mrs. Bieber and the dying man were taken to the hospital in the fourth taken to the hospital in the fourth precinct police patrol. She is in a slightly serious condition from blows received on the head and body, and a deep gash in her right arm.

#### Difficult Operation Planned.

Dr. Gerald A. Young, superintendent of the hospital, while extremely pessimistic as to any chance for the victim's recovery, will perform an operation in an attempt to sew up the man's heart and intestines.

Bieber was a second-class private in the Fire Department, attached, to No. 3 Truck Company at 14th street and Ohio avenus northwest. He had served two terms in the department, one from 1905 to 1908 and from July, 1918, to date.

the capital no longer needs the national half contribution. On the contrary, the committee clearly indicates that the national half contribution is that the national hair contribution is needed more than ever, and should, if altered, be increased. The need of more than a half contribution by the nation is affirmed; only the need of a

more than a half contribution by the nation is affirmed; only the need of a law to compel at least this half contribution is denied.

The abolition of the organic act, if accomplished in accordance with the report of the joint committee, will be attained only by the substitution of a system which shall, in the final, impressive words of the joint committee, cause Congress to pursue "a definite policy of regular and liberal appropriations" for the advancement of the city, and which shall cause the taxation of the local community, its contribution to capital upbullding, to be "fixed and certain." Any proposed legislation, in substitution for the organic act, which in final result leaves the annual national expenditure for capital upbullding indefinite, irregular and illiberal and leaves the local contribution through taxation fluctuating and uncertain will not be in accord with the principles of legislation laid down by the joint committee

be fair to the nation and injurious to joint committee. It leaves this buro one?

This repealing rider says, in effect, year in accordance with the judgat the nation may contribute as ment of Congress as to what constipealing rider fails conspicuously and hopelessly to provide legislation which in making national provision for the capital shall cause Congress to "pursue a definite policy of regular and liberal appropriations, having in view not only the permanent mora and physical advancement of the city but also its pre-eminent beauty and grandeur as the municipal expres-sion of the nation's home and its peo-ple's pride." It leaves the national sion of the nation's nome and its people's pride." It leaves the national contribution to the capital's upbuilding, divorced from any definite policy, to shift from session to session in accordance with the whim and caprice of successive Congresses, fluctuating and uncertain instead of regularity instead of the contributions of the accordance with the senting and uncertain instead of regularity instead of the contributions of the contributions of the contribution of the contributio contribution to the capital's upbuildaccordance with the whim and ca-price of successive Congresses, fluc-tuating and uncertain instead of reg-ular, too often miserly instead of libular, too often miserly instead of lib-eral and reflecting the "people's

Since the principles laid down by the joint congressional committee's report are hostile to the proposed method of repealing the half-and-half method of repeating the hair-and-hair law, this report, instead of recom-mending this repeal, in effect prohib-its it. The controlling equities recog-nized by the joint committee are bet-ter met by the half-and-half law-than

Forbidden by Precedent.

The precedents and unwritten law

governing attempts to legislate by rider or "limitation" on appropriation will compel withdrawal by House from insistence upon the pro-posed alteration of existing substantive law if there is renewal of per-sistent refusal of assent to it by the Senate. In an issue of this gort the body proposing to alter existing law by legislation on an appropriation bill must, if steadfastly resisted, yield in the end. Irregular legisla-tion on appropriation bills is thus subject equitably to a final effective point of order by the body resisting

## MANDATE REFUSED MT. ALTO INN SITE GERMAN COLONIES BY CONFERENCE Government Leases Estate

Memorandum Explains the League's Operation Regarding Colonies.

#### REPARATION TOTAL IS NOT FIXED IN REPLY TO HUNS

Col. House to Urge Britain to Adjust Irish Question, Is

PARIS, June 11 .- The reply to the German counter proposals agreed upon by the peace conference heads mandate for the former German colonies, it was learned today. A lengthy memorandum gives the reasons for istration building of three stories, a colonial matters.

The text of the treaty itself is not changed, but the reply contains assurances to Germany regarding the method of the reparations process, explaining that it is a workable arrangement. President Wilson fought

ously to include a fixed total sum in the reparations clause and the close of the discussion leaves him un-changed, it is said, in the belief that that is the best plan, It is understood, however, that the President said that inasmuch as Pre-mier Clemenceau had insisted to the contrary and also that he had signed the original draft, he would sign the

the original draft, he would sign the reply as formulated.

There is some discussion in general conference circles whether a plenary session will be called to consider the reply to the German counter proposals or whether the big four will send it directly to Versailles without reference to the other nations. No indications of the procedure to be adopted is permitted to come from the council of four.

While the treaty textually is unchanged, the reply reads into it constructions, definitions and explanations of certain clauses which, in the belief of some elements of the conference, beof some elements of the conferen come virtually part of the treaty itself, entitling consideration by all the parties involved.

Col. House May Plead for Irish. DUBLIN, June 11.-A Paris dispatch to the Freeman's Journal claims author. ity for the statement that the Irish question will probably be raised in the peace conference.
Col. E. M. House, one of the American

and ascertain the sentiment of the peo

# France Is Determined

Changes in Hun Treaty

PARIS, June 10.—Official announcement was made after the meeting of the council of four this afternoon that there was hope of a comparatively early decision on the reply to Germany.

Premier Clemenceau is especially

Premier Clemenceau is especially firm in his refusal to agree to the admission of Germany to the league of the property as housing quarters for war workers. nations immediately. The French hold that they understood German psychol ogy better than the allies, and realize what the increasing arrogance of the Germans during the last few weeks means. They say they appreciate how much this arrogance would be increased if the peace conference should yield to the German demand for immediate admission to the league. The ogy better than the allies, and

later, but insist that this admission must not be in compliance with what they term "Germany's present haughty demand." Admiral von Holtzendorff Dies. Reparation Suggestion.

# FOR U. S. HOSPITAL

## on Wisconsin Avenue in New Project.

The United States government through the Treasury Department has leased the Mt. Alto Inn property on Wisconsin avenue as a hospital. under the soldiers' hospital act of March 3, 1919. Papers transferring the property to

the Treasury Department have been passed by Charles F. Wood and Mary Arline Zurhorst, the latter having under her direction the property which prior to last year was the National School of Domestic Art and

#### Buildings on Property.

It was stated this morning by Treasury Department officials that the government will take over the property as soon as possible. It conrefuses the German request for a sists of eleven and one-half acres. Buildings on the property include the refusal and explains the opera-large outdoor theater with a seating tions of the league of nations on capacity of 1,200, a large greenhouse and a waiting station.

An outstanding feature of the prop-

Reparation Total Unfixed.

The reparations portion of the reply, which has been completed and has reached the printer, does not fix the total sum which the Germans must pay.

An outstanding feature of the property, as pointed out by Treasury officials, is that it includes a thoroughly equipped hospital. All that will be necessary to transform the buildings into a large hospital of 125 beds will be the addition of more beds.

The hospital is to be under the direction of the public health service and one of its best surgeons will be appointed to take charge. The site is appointed to take charge. The site

#### Provisions of Recent Act.

Under the soldiers' hospital act of

sanitary treatment to discharged, sick and disabled soldiers, sailors and marines, Army and Navy nurses (both male and female), patients of the bureau of war risk insurance, merchant marine service men, seamen on the boats of the Mississippi river commission, men of the coast guard service, officers and employes of the public health service, keepers of lighthouse service, seamen of the En-gineer Corps of the Army, officers and men of the geodetic survey, government employes injured in government service and entitled to treatment under the employes' compensation act. The hospital is to be national in rines discharged from the government service and government employes in Washington. The Army and Navy maintain their own hospitals, but there are men throughout the country, discharged from the service, who need medical treatment, and they will be able to obtain it at the new hospital.

#### Only One of Kind. It was declared this morning at the

government department that the new institution will be of particular benefit to government employes in Wash-ington because of its location and the fact that there is no other institution of its kind in the District. All persons in government employ who are entitled to treatment under the employes' compensation act will now be afforded the opportunity to obtain treatment in case of the compensation. obtain treatment in case of sickness at the new hospital. Under this act only persons injured in line of duty will be admitted. Others in government employ not entitled to such treatment will have to go to other hospitals

realise Omnibus Building Bill for Relief. After several members had declared the government should take the initiative in reviving building operations suspended during the war the House public buildings committee today decided to frame an omnibus public building bill and seek to pass it as quickly as possible.

BERLIN, Monday, June 9.—The death was announced today of Ad-miral von Holtsendorff, head of the The only vital change that will be German general naval staff during the greater part of the war. He retired in August of last year.

## NATIONAL WIRE STRIKE ON; EFFECT DISPUTED

## About 30 Per Cent of Men Out.

Declare 100 Idle. camp, president of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union, and affecting operators of the Western Union and Postal

None Quit, But Workers

8 o'clock this morning in Washington as well as practically all other parts of the country. How seriously the local offices of the two companies are affected is not definitely known and will not be until late this afternoon, when the night

Telegraph companies, went into effect at

#### keymen are due to report for duty. Postal Office Here Affected.

Manager Foote of the Postal company stated today that about 30 per cent of the operators in his office had joined the strikers. He said that, while the strike is interfering with business to some extent, the local office is not crippled. He stated that all of his company's Washington wires were working, sports from points in this district, but that he would not know until which includes Illinois, Wisconsin, 5 o'clock this afternoon how serious

#### Claims as to W. U. at Variance.

W. R. Williams, local manager of he Western Union, issued a statement this morning in which he de-

ernoon. These officials also stated nearly doubled by night."
that the business of the Postal company virtually is tied up.

He exhibited telegrams ous widespread points ind

mercial Telegraphers' Union resulted in a flat failure. The Western Union Telegraph Company at Washington did not lose a single man; every em-ploye in the service reported for duty promptly this morning. The business o'h outgoing and ince ing absolutely without delay. "This most commendable der

graph Company fully justifies the statement that their loyalty is not a mere occurrence, but a Western Union tradition, proving conclusively what we have contended all along—that the present ill-sponsored agitation is entirely on the outside and not on the while union officials report 25 inside. Our employes are well paid; and Milwaukee reported the strike postworking conditions are ideal, and poned to Saturday.

their environment is everything that Both sides admitted that the central their environment is everything that human ingenuity can make it. The same condition obtains in our service throughout the United States.'

#### Savs Most of W. U. Men Out.

Frank H. McDowell of the executive committee of the Commercial Teleg-raphers' Union stated today that approximately 90 per cent of the Morse and multiplex operators in the local Western Union office joined the strikers at the appointed hour this norning. President McDonald of the local keymen's union said today that twenty-three operators working in the local Western Union office were ad-

mitted to membership in the union last night and went on strike this morning. He also said that a number of man and woman operators in the employ of both companies, who are not union members, declared today they would join the strikers.

Mr. McDowell asserted that more than 250 Western Union Morse operators and regign men out of the local mitted to membership in the union tors and repair men out of the local office's night force either were on strike or would refuse to report for work at 5 o'clock this afternoon. He declared that the local Western Union

#### Strikers Hold Meeting.

office will not have a sufficient force

tonight to operate a hundredth part

At a mass meeting of striking key-men at 2 o'clock this afternoon in the Perpetual building, 11th and E streets, reports of progress were made, and arrangements were perfected for opening a downtown headquarters.
Officials and members of the telegraphers' union asserted today that Clyde Smith, seventeen years old, an operator at the Capitol, was called to on strike. When Smith replied that he was a member of the union, it is to his union obligation, he was im mediately discharged. Smith today confirmed this statement.

#### Patrol Postal Office.

The Western Union and Postal offices are being patrolled by police officers, but there has been no need of their clare that there will be no violence and law and order will be preserved. Several women from organized la-bor unions were among the strikers this morning at the Western Union building, assisting in picketing operators as they came to the build-ing for the 9 o'clock shift. Many of the girls showing up at the Western Union for duty were stopped by these woman pickets and turned back. They did not report for work.

#### Charge "Suit Case" Deliveries. Charge that the Western Union would accept messages "as to over the counter, but would them to their designation via the "suit case route" were made today by strikers in front of the Western Union

offices here.
"They have done it before and they will do it now," said one of the men.
"The public might as well put a 3-cent stamp on their telegrams and be done with it."
This charge was one of many rumors that flew back and forward long the line of men who stood in front of the G street entrance to the Western Union offices this morning, after they had been moved from directly in front of the Commercial National Bank.

"You do not want to give the impression that there is a run on the bank," declared a strike leader, directly the street to th

Men See Camouflage Methods. Men on strike asserted that the (Continued on Second Page.)

ompany.

## Postal Office Here Says | Companies and Operators Vary Greatly

#### Western Union Parts Advices Show Postal Hard Hit; Western Union Not Greatly Hampered.

in Their Claims.

DALLAS, Tex., June 11 .- A. J. Fisher, a non-union lineman employed by the Dallas Light and Power Company, was shot and killed in a clash here today between strike sympathizers and nonunion men taking the places of striking employes of the company.

By the Associated Press. CHICAGO, June 11.-Conflicting clair of union leaders and officials of commer cial telegraph companies made uncertain at noon today the extent of the nation-wide strike of telegraph operators, but representatives of the workers confidently maintained that the number of strikers would reach

60,000 by nightfall. "We are operating 100 per cent," declared an official of the Western Union 7 .- graph Company after receiving Michigan, Indiana and Ohio, "Our proof is the fact that we are ready to accept all business offered."

#### Claims 60.000 Will Strike.

"Two thousand seven hundred clared that not an operator in the employ of the company's local offices had gone on strike.

Officials of the telegraphers' union, on the contrary, asserted that more than 100 Western Union operators, including Morse men and mulitplex operators, walked out at the designated hour, and that practically the entire night force of operators would join the strikers at 5 o'clock this afternoon. These officials also stated workers will be on the streets by He exhibited telegrams from various widespread points indicating that

Western Union Statement.

The statement issued this morning by Manager Williams of the local Western Union office says:

"The punitive attempt to embarrass the continuity of the telegraph service by the so-called strike of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union resulted.

the strike response had been general, but failing to show the exact number of strikers.

The issues involved in the strike include the right to organize and bargain collectively, wages and working conditions. President Konenkamp established headquarters here and announced that he would direct the strike from this city.

Leased wire operators were not in-

the strike response had been general

Leased wire operators were not in-volved in the strike, but Mr. Konen-kamp said that it might be necessary to call them out, in order to enforce

#### Serious Results Not Evident.

Worth, Tex., quit work, company cials in Detroit report normal conditions, which union officials report 250 men out ecially Chicago is the storm

#### Postal Hardest Hit.

The Postal Telegraph Company here was most seriously affected by the strike. E. W. Collins, general superin-tendent, said that only about 39 per tendent, said that only about 30 per cent of the operators quit, while union officials asserted 90 per cent of them the had gone out.

this Messengers joined the Postal strike.

A number of slight disturbances oc-

curred about the Western Union and Postal offices, pickets and workers clashing. The Western Union requested police protection after a number of these Full Force, Says W. U. Head. NEW YORK, June 11.-Reports from the seven divisions of the Western Union Telegraph Company through-out the United States and the mari-

#### strike order had gone into effect, Newcomb Carlton, president of the company, announced today. "We are handling business through-

out the country without serious inter-ruption anywhere," Mr. Carlton stated.

operators on duty two hours after the Commercial Telegraphers' Union

Declares Principle Is Wrong. "This is a repetition of the tempest in the teapot that took place last year," Mr. Carlton added. "What could be more unjust to the public than an attempt to call a sympathetic strike of the telegraph empathetic strike of the telegraph em-ployes because some other employer over whom the Western Union had not the remotest control or influence was thought to have done something which the union did not approve? What would the public say if the employes because some other em-ployer had locked their employes out; "The Western Union makes no dis-crimination between a union employe

#### union man is as welcome to work as is a non-union man." Postal Traffic "Moving Along."

and a non-union employe as such.

At the offices of the Postal Telegraph Company Edward Reynolds, general manager, said conditions throughout the country were satisfactory from the company's stand-point, traffic "moving along in good shape." R. H. Tucker announced for the Western Union traffic department that reports from Buffalo, Albany, Rochester, Syracuse and Pittsburgh were to the effect that there was no trouble

#### at those points. Union Leader Differs.

Contrary claims were made by Percy Thomas, vice president of the union in charge of headquarters here. He said at 11 a.m.: said at 11 a.m.:
"Early but incomplete reports received from all over the country indicate that the strike will be a success. I believe that when the strike order becomes effective 90 per cent of the employes will be out.

#### Postal Hard Hit in South. ATLANTA, June 11.-Aside from

alling out union employes of the ral Telegraph Company, the nationstrike of members of the Com-mit al Telegraphers' Union of Ameri-ca apparently produced little result in Atlanta, where the strike of keymen today the calling of a nation-wide strike will have little additional ef-fect in the southeast, where the unler showed practically its full strength last week.

This claim is upneld by dispatches from other sections of the south which show that the Postal company is being hard hit. The number of Pos-

## recting the men to move up in front of the offices proper of the telegraph

tal employes walking out in vario eral run is from 30 to 50 per cest